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JOHN H. PERKINS.

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CHARACTERS.

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

We find the following beautiful miniature representation of the character of this highly illustrious prince in a private communication to the Editor of the London Courier, dated at Aix la Chapelle, October 31st—the features are still more striking, when we compare the portrait, with those of his contemporaries, which if drawn with fidelity would in two many instances present the most disgusting contrasts. Whatever might have been the sentiments in ancient times, that of the present and future generations will not hesitate to rank Alexander of Russia, far above his Macedonian namesake, in point of greatness.

After noticing the arrival at Aix la Chapelle, of a number of royal personages, the letter proceeds:

“The conferences for some days past have been languishing, owing to the absence of the Sovereigns, particularly of the Emperor Alexander, and the necessity under which their ministers felt themselves of consulting them, before they come to any final decision. The presence of the latter Sovereign, who is almost his own Minister, was found indispensable to their future progress. His servants cannot proceed to a step without consulting him, and he wished probably to see France with his own eyes, and learn the state of parties from those best able to inform him, before he came to any determination regarding the pending negotiations on the subject of the alliance. He arrived late this evening, therefore his ministers had instructions to wait upon him immediately. You express a surprise, in speaking of the reviews, at the rapidity of his motions; and the almost ubiquity of his presence; those who have more immediate access to him, on the affairs of office, and who thus become acquainted with his habits, are still more surprised at the unceasing activity of his mind, his unwearied application to the duties of his high station and his amazing dispatch of business.

He is not only his prime minister, and minister of Foreign Affairs, but his own minister of the Interior, of Police and of Finance. The most trifling details, as well as the most important project of negotiations, are laid before him and receive their due share of consideration. Pleasure or amusement are never allowed for a moment to interfere with the calls of duty or the exigencies of business. He gives orders to admit every one into his presence who has any petition to offer, or any useful plan to propose; and the rapidity with which he conceived its objects, or decides upon its merits, is equalled only by the spirit and willingness with which he enters on its examination. When Mr. Clarkson saw him in Paris, in 1814, on his return from England, and though he had only twenty-four hours to spend in that capital, he devoted two of them to an audience on the details of the slave trade question; and I know from good authority, that amid the multiplicity of his business here, he had thoroughly read and considered Mr. Owen's memorial, and would have heard his explanations had he seen any thing feasible in his plan, or even any thing not dangerous in his doctrine. He rises every morning at 6 o'clock, and often does not go to bed till two. When he finds that he cannot enjoy even this short period of regular repose, he refreshes himself by a short sleep of an hour during the day, in his chair as he can find opportunity, by a power which he has acquired of using any moment of leisure he chooses for such a refreshment—a power which perhaps, shews his command over his time, and the general quality as well as activity of his mind—His morning devotions are never omitted, whatever other duties he has to perform, a habit which is common to him with the rest of his family; nor is he less attentive to the little forms and refined civilities of life than if he constituted its more serious employment. So punctual is he in this respect, that those who had no nearer views of his character would suppose that he comprised the whole business of a sovereign in doing popular things, and shewing the refined attentions. The anecdote regarding his first visit to the Duke of Wellington, on coming here, you will not have forgotten. On the Sunday after his arrival he appeared in four changes of dress, in compliance to those whom he wished to see; he transacted business in his usual habit in the morning; he waited afterwards on the King of Prussia in the uniform of the Prussian guards; he waited on the Emperor Francis, in that of Austria; and he was dressed again in a Prussian uniform, at the ball given by the city in the evening. The Leige papers celebrate some of the popular things which he did on his way to the review; and I have no doubt the French journals will echo their praises, by reciting similar acts of popularity in France.

This episode in the personal activity and popular manners of the Emperor Alexander may be thought at first slight minute and ill placed; but it will cease to appear so, when we reflect on the great influence which joined with his military success they have already had on the world, and consider how much the individual character of a Monarch under an absolute government moulds the conduct of his people, and control's the policy of his empire. On the views and policy of Alexander depends in a great degree, at present, the measures which shall be pursued towards France, and consequently the future stability of the European Confederation.”

TOPOGRAPHY.

DESCRIPTION OF QUEBEC.

From *Senan's Tour to Canada*, published at New-York.

The mountains begin to rise, and produce more interesting scenery. The country in view having before been invariably flat. About 9 o'clock we came in sight of the heights of Abraham, on the left; and those of Point Levi, on the right; between which were fifteen or twenty sails of Merchantmen, and Ships of War, riding at anchor; the island of Orleans appearing, in the back ground of this interesting picture.

We rapidly passed Wolfe's Cove, and were brought too, with admirable dexterity, at a wharf of most inconvenient height; for the tide rises in this wild channel, from eighteen to twenty four feet.

Here, and for half a mile round the precipice, which consists of a black slate, there is but just room for one narrow street. The rock is almost perpendicular, till near the top; and as you look up from the water to the stone wall, which caps the summit of the hill, with projecting bastions, you wonder what prevents the ponderous masses from coming down upon your head.

In this dismal ditch, where it first became exposed to a strong battery, which has been since taken down, on the 31st day of December, fell General *Montgomery*, and his Aid-de-Camp, *Pherson*, at the very first fire from the fort; and their disheartened followers were easily made prisoners, after a hopeless conflict. The snow being then four feet thick upon the ground.

Yet I was told, upon the spot, by a Canadian Burgher of confidential appearance, who said he was in the place at the time of the attack, that the town might have been taken, by

surprise, if General Arnold had pushed his opportunity, when he first reached Point Levi; instead of waiting for the Commander in Chief, who was then coming down the St. Lawrence. In the mean time the Citizens had recovered from the panic into which they had been thrown, by so unexpected an event. Sir Guy Carleton had thrown himself into the town, and the favourable moment for the attack was irretrievably lost.—The unfortunate General was interred by the British Commander, upon one of the bastions of the citadel, with what are called the honours of war.

Almost perpendicularly over the place where *Montgomery* fell, on the very brink of the precipice, which is here not less than two hundred feet high, in lieu of the ancient Fort or Chateau of St. Lewis, which name, by courtesy of England, it yet retains, is erected the Government House, the apartments of which are occupied by the various offices of the Civil and Military Department, acting under the orders of the Governor General of British America; the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being included under his command. But his residence is in a convenient building, on the opposite side of the square.

The lower town, from which we have not yet regularly ascended, is a dismal congeries of the most wretched buildings, rising, in darkness and gloom, amidst every kind of filth, between the rock and the river; which is said to have washed the very base of the promontory, when Jacques Cartier first sailed by the craggy spot. I quitted the narrow confines with the alacrity of a fugitive, escaping from the confinement of a prison; by a long flight of steps, ending in slope after slope; down which trickles perpetually the superfluous moisture of the upper town; the streets of which, in wet weather, are rinsed, over the heads of the luckless passenger, by those projecting eaves which are so common in the dilapidated towns of Germany.

The upper town, at a height of one hundred and fifty feet, from which it overlooks the lower; and shows the shipping so perpendicularly below, that you think you could toss a biscuit into them, from the ramparts is completely fortified with walls and gates, and all the other inconveniences of a garrisoned town; such as sentinels on guard, at every avenue, &c. &c. independently of the citadel which, with its outworks, of considerable extent, occupies an elevation two hundred feet higher.

The Cathedral, and the Seminary for the Clergy, together with the Jesuits College, opposite, now converted into a barrack for the troops; who make its once tranquil walls resound twice a day with the animating sounds of martial music—the bugle—the file—and the spirit stirring drum. These extensive establishments, all originally devoted to religion, together with the Hotel Dieu, as it is called, after the name of a similar institution in Paris, being a hospital for the sick, and the single Sisters who attend them; the Monastery of the Recollects, now taken down, to make room for more useful edifices; and the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns, with other religious establishments and their courts and gardens, occupied at least one half of the ground, within the walls; leaving the streets narrow, irregular, and invariably up hill and down; a circumstance which must render them singularly inconvenient in frost and snow.

Such is the famous City of Quebec for the acquisition of which General Wolfe willingly devoted his life, in the year, 1759; the only memento of which circumstances, upon the spot, is a wooden figure of the celebrated Hero, in his broad skirted coat, with slashed sleeves, painted red, standing in a niche, at the corner of a street; in the attitude of commanding the decisive action, which for ever separated Canada from the dominion of France.

It is called St. Johns street, and it leads to the Gate of St. Louis whence through I know not how many covered ways, protected by a like number of salient angels (I may

very probable be incorrect, in the terms of fortification, never having made the science of destruction my particular study) it finally disgorges the weary passenger, thwarted by recurring obstacles, upon the open air of the adjacent common.

We are now upon the plains of Abraham, yet the ascent continues sufficiently to cover the scene of action, from the fire of the batteries. Turning round when you arrive at the summit, and looking down the river, between the two steeples of the Catholic and Protestant Cathedrals, you have what I thought the most interesting view of Quebec, because it embraces in the same coup-d'ail, the principal objects in the vicinity. Overlooking the basin which is six miles wide, you behold the Island of Orleans, stretched out before you, till it terminates in undistinguishing haze, whilst on the left you have the north coast, rising gradually into distant mountains, from which the river Montmorency precipitating itself into the St. Lawrence, is all at once, through a grove of fires, and the view terminates abruptly in the perpendicular Promontory of Cape Tourment, which is two thousand feet high, and therefore may be distinctly seen at the distance of thirty miles. On the right you have the rocks of Point Levi, and behold the shipping in the harbor, at an immense depth below. Imagine the effect of this whole fairy scene, connected as it is by the broad surfaces of the River, which is seen again upon the edge of the horizon, winding round the stupendous Bluff above mentioned, in its course towards the sea.

The field of battle lies a mile further west—the common remains bare, and uncultivated; and a little to the left of the road to Montreal, you perceive a large stone, near which the general fell. It may be easily distinguished by the repeated efforts of British Visitors to possess themselves of the minutest specimen of this monument of national prowess, to carry home with them, as relics, on their return to England.

It is a whitish granite, of a finer grain than usual.

This interesting spot has been devoted to History, not by an English Professor of Fine Arts; but by our Countryman West, who considers himself acting patriotically as a British subject in celebrating any event, which is counted honorable to the British arms, that had occurred before the Revolution, which established the independence of the country.

The French Governor of Quebec, M. de Montcalm, fell likewise on the field of battle, yet such is the injustice of mankind to those who seek the bubble honour, in the cannon's mouth, that the man who died in the defence of his country, is never mentioned with applause, because unsuccessful; whilst the victorious invader of a foreign shore is puffed to the skies by the meretricious trumpet of Fame.

POLITICAL.

From the *Charleston Patriot*.

In looking back to the late session of Congress it is impossible not to notice, in one view, its extreme barrenness.—Much oratory has been no doubt displayed, much ingenuity expended, much valuable information elicited, but the public business has stood still, whilst the orators, one and all, were delighting, as they thought, the galleries, and delighting no doubt, themselves. The House of Representatives has, in fact, been transformed this session nearly entirely into a theatre of eloquence, where each who supposed himself gifted, appeared to play his part, and the actors became in the end, nearly as numerous as the spectators. This is, however, paying too high a price for our public displays of this description; the practice is becoming an evil of magnitude. As long as so large a proportion of the members continue more ambitious to shine as orators than to be useful as legislators, the business of making laws will be viewed as a dull and heavy duty, and the people come to look on the national legislature as

an arena for the exhibition merely of oratorical gladiatorship.

We are aware that in a popular government at this is, in some measure, unavoidable, but the publication of the speeches delivered, has a tendency, we are of opinion, to foster the practice. The public looks in consequence for this sort of intellectual food, and the representative, aware of it, pampers the appetite. He speaks, he publishes, that he may be read in print, admired, applauded and become popular, maugre the pains which have been taken to work up the rude draught, by the aid of rhetorical embellishment, into a goodly specimen of eloquence.

We are aware that the agitation of public questions of commanding interest will give rise to diversity of opinion, and we are not now about to contend that the lights that are struck out in argument the flash of eloquence that illuminate debate, the strokes of genius that kindle or move are without their use and their beauty, but the number who are gifted for this high purpose, are extremely small in the largest deliberative assembly. The few master spirits of the scene, who by the force of their mental superiority, direct the opinions, and controul the votes, of the majority, are sufficient to illustrate important questions, to display their bearings and tendencies, to dispel error, to detect sophistry, and to carry conviction to the minds of others, whilst much that is uttered by those who appear in their tract must be superfluous or weak, or have a tendency to embarrass the argument.

Is it necessary that every Representative should make an essay in oratory, or even deliver his opinion, on all interesting questions brought up for decision? What the effect will be it is easy to anticipate, as our population increases and our Representatives multiply. The entire year will be too short a period for the accomplishment of the public business. Important subjects of legislation will sleep from session to session, after lengthened discussion and if new members should be in the interval introduced, the question will probably have to be debated anew, and the points once gained freshly contested. Every new election may carry into Congress a new race of orators, who are panting for the public scene and the occasion to show-off their powers, or to be applauded and admired for their published speeches.

RELIGIOUS.

Extract of a letter just received in Savannah, from one of the American Missionaries at Bombay, dated, July 15 1818.

DEAR SIR:

From communications we have already made to America, you have probably learnt the general circumstances of our voyage. Our reception here, and our prospects of usefulness, are quite as favorable as our most sanguine hopes had led us to anticipate. The field before us is extensive and interesting. We are in the midst of an immense population, elevated in some respects above the common standard of civilization, but in others sunk far below the most barbarous tribes of men. The Hindoos are acquainted with the various agricultural and mechanical arts; but nothing can be more shocking than their ignorance of every thing most important for men to know. And this may be traced directly to their baleful systems of idolatry. They are in general ignorant of every just idea of God—of his justice, and of his mercy. They have no correct ideas of human accountability, or of those obligations to truth, fidelity and justice, so generally recognised in christian lands. Idolatry is never a solitary vice—it is always connected with every thing that is odious and disgusting in the human character.

For this deadly disease, which has for ages been sweeping millions into the pit of eternal destruction, there is no remedy but the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Hence the immense importance that it should be

made known to them. If this be ever done, it must be done through the instrumentality of means. If the heathens are to be enlightened missionaries must go forth to teach them. Would to God that Christians everywhere knew how practicable it is at this moment to preach the gospel to the benighted millions of this eastern world! If a sufficient number of young men were willing to come, and the churches willing to send them the standard of the cross might be speedily erected in every dark corner of the earth. Do Christians doubt whether this can be done? Let them look back on the history of the church and glance at the prophecies, and be no longer faithless and inactive.

The brethren and sisters at this station, all enjoy good health. Brethren Richards and Warren, at Ceylon, have been obliged to leave their stations, and take a voyage to the Cape for their recovery from sickness. There is very little prospect that brother Warren will survive the voyage. A recent letter from Ceylon announces, that thirteen missionaries in Ceylon, Madras and the vicinity, have been obliged to leave their stations on account of ill health. Several missionaries also, in different parts of India, have died within a few months. "Our fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live forever?" Let the churches be taught to expect, that in this warfare many a soldier must fall, and many a standard bearer faint, before the victory is theirs, and before the triumphs of the Redeemer are complete.

Affectionately yours,
JOHN NICHOLLS.

FOREIGN.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, March 15.—On Saturday morning the ship *Belvedera*, in 24 days from Liverpool, beat up to within a few miles of the fort. Capt. Hobson furnished us with a complete file of the London Courier from the 19th December to the 23d Jan. and the Liverpool Advertiser to the 25th.

SUMMARY.

ENGLAND, Dec. 31.—Agricultural prospects cheerful; innumerable robberies during fog; Monthly Reporter announced the general good health of the king—his malady unchanged; British foreign trade reviving; augmented one third this last year; a valuable law book, the work of years, published, "a systematical arrangement of Coke upon Littleton;" the queen's horses are sold, averaging about 140 guineas a head; Lord Castle-reagh, and the emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general resolve for treating slave ships as pirates after 1820. We are declared to be miserably deficient in republican gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (General Stark for instance.)—Correspondence of Cobbett and Burdett seems to make a great noise.

The crown jewels so long missing, were found at Buckingham House, Jan. 7th; no comments are made: the discovery was made by the prince regent.—They were supposed to have been concealed by the king.

Documents—trial of Arbutnot and Ambrister republished without comment, on the 9th January. The total amount of the queen's personal property is found to be but 140,000 pounds. This is in answer to all calumny. Of this 50,000 pounds are in jew-

els, presented to her on her marriage. Lord Ellenborough's will is proven; his personal property is worth 3200,000. The Courier under the 11th Jan. after a long neutrality on the great question, has come out with the strongest testimony of horror and indignation against Gen. Jackson, for the execution or rather murder of Arbutnot and Ambrister.

These papers are full of complaints made by Englishmen, who have been enticed into the Spanish (republican) service; they suffer every hardship, cruelty and disappointment. Under the 15th, the Courier gives the arguments of our National Intelligencer, in defence of Jackson's proceedings. That is entirely fair. It is succeeded with an extract from paper of the 11th December which may be thought quite as unfair by others.

January 21.—The new parliament had commenced operations.

The first letter of Algernon Sydney has been republished in the Traveller, London: it occupies four columns. We are not sorry to see—it is honourable to our country. That writer is one among the few who have stood forward to defend their country against the reproach of countenancing, as sanguinary and horrible as any that ever stained the records of history. Mr. Coleridge is continuing his lectures. There has also another literary phenomenon appeared. A Mr. Budbeck has returned from the interior of Africa, after a six months residence, with a geographical account of the country.

The following specimen of French magnanimity is worthy of the days of chivalry—Duclos repeatedly assaulted Col. Fabvier, and at length provoked him to accept a challenge. They met: Duclos fired first, and grievously wounded Col. Fabvier in the shoulder. The latter answered by firing in the air, and pronounced the following remarkable words, which display a great mind: "Duclos, I was willing to become the victim of such a man as thou art, but honor forbids me to consider thee as my adversary."

SPAIN, Dec. 15.—Capital tranquil—a famous tragedian sick—quarantine and health regulations vigorous. Great efforts to be made against the South Americans. A general blow in contemplation—above 80,000 men in training by the ministry for that purpose. Banditti formidable—police wretched—mails escorted by 60 dragoons—expedition under way—agents despatched abroad to contract for transports. Dec. 19, cold very severe—troubles very general, but not acknowledged by government.

NAPLES.—Slight eruptions of Vesuvius took place on the 4th Dec. Squadron under Com. Stewart, (at Syracuse) spoken of in terms of admiration—said to hold the most courteous in-

tercourse with the British administration of justice totally reformed.

AUSTRIA.—Princess Catharine De Montfort, (wife of Jerome Bonaparte) visited by her cousin Alexander of Russia, for 2 hours (more or less) on the 17th December.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Extract of a letter from Bavaria

"We have witnessed a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavored to escape from a charnel house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe."

[Morning Paper.]

HOLLAND.—160 persons missing in the fog at Amsterdam, supposed to be drowned. All intercourse prohibited between foreign vessels and the port of Batavia, or what is equivalent, a great duty is imposed upon them.

London Morning Post of January 5.

Attempt to effect the Escape of Bonaparte

A gentleman just arrived from St. Helena, gives the following particulars of the late attempt to effect the escape of Bonaparte from that island. Our information is derived from a most respectable source, and we therefore, without hesitation lay it before our readers just as we received it:—

"An American vessel, apparently dismasted and otherwise injured, but purposely damaged, to avoid suspicion, made her appearance off St. Helena. The necessary repairs were entered on with the greatest activity, whilst other schemes were prosecuting with industry in the interior. It had for some time previously been deemed expedient to have a daily view of the person of Bonaparte by a person appointed for that particular duty:—his medical attendant, however, now caused it to be notified that the precarious state of the Emperor's health was such as to render it necessary that he should remain perfectly quiet at home, unannoyed by any personal inspection. In this feigned state of indisposition the witty Napoleon secretly quitted his bed-room about midnight—by means the most artful he actually passed the guard, and eluding the vigilance of no less than seven sentinels, succeeded in reaching the beach.

This was a juncture of high

interest indeed! The means of escape which the Ex-Emperor was led so confidently to expect were, however, not yet perfect. It had been concerted that a certain signal should be given by him on his arrival at the beach. The signal was duly given, by hoisting a lantern at the end of a walking stick; but the boat which was to receive him not having yet sufficiently approached the shore, a single sentinel (of whose station on the beach Bonaparte had not been apprised,) on perceiving the light, came up, and with a fidelity equal to his resolution, seized the once Great Captain, whose very name had been the terror of millions. He instantly forced him to the Guard-house, from whence he was conveyed back to Longwood, where, it is scarcely necessary to add, he has ever since been watched with increased vigilance though not treated personally with any, the slightest degree of rigour."

DOMESTIC.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

NORFOLK, March 10.—On Sunday afternoon as the steamboat *Sea Horse* was crossing from Hampton to this place, and soon after she had entered the Roads, Mr. Joseph W. Hall a respectable inhabitant of Portsmouth, was, by an unlucky accident, thrown overboard and drowned. The circumstances of this melancholy case were as follows:—The deceased and Lieut. John A. Wish of the navy, had taken their seats in a riding gig which was stowed away on the fore-castle, when, in consequence of a very heavy sea running, the boat gave a sudden lurch so violent that the body of the gig, in consequence of the resistance occasioned by the weight of the persons in it was disengaged from the shafts in a twinkling and precipitated over board carrying along with it the unfortunate subject of this notice and his companion. Captain Waite immediately had the boat stopped and made every effort to rescue these unfortunate men from a watery grave—every floating material that came to hand was thrown over to them; but poor Hall ere assistance came, being overpowered by the dashing of the waves, and benumbed by the cold, sunk to rise no more. Lieut. W. was more fortunate; he had caught a fragment of the gig and clung to it until he was taken up after a struggle of more than half an hour—a few moments more, and he too would have been numbered with the dead, for, when taken on board, he was completely insensible, and it was not until the humane exertions of the captain and passengers had been exerted for a considerable time to restore him, that he gave any symptoms of animation. In the mean time Captain Waite, with a laudable anxiety to afford him every possible relief, had put back to Hampton, where proper assistance being procured, he soon became perfectly recovered.

Mr. Hall was a young man of engaging manners, and much esteemed in the circle of his acquaintance, by whom his death is much lamented.

[Herald.]

DISTRESSING FIRE.

A dreadful fire happened in this place last night, (says the Savannah Republican of the 18th inst.) between 9 and 10 o'clock. A small grocery store on Telfair's wharf, occupied by Mr. J. M. Carter, was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given by the beat of drums and the ringing of the bells; and the inhabitants repaired very spiritedly to the place of danger. The flames soon spread to the adjoining houses, which consisted of wooden buildings, and raged with uncontrollable fury. Very little rain having fallen for the last month, the houses caught like tinder. The fire spread along on the river from Whitaker to Bernard street, which, in its progress, consumed all the store-houses on Telfair's & Jones' wharves. Heaven only knows where

the devouring element would have stopped, had it not been for Bolton's fire-proof range at the East and Taylor's at the West end of the city. The wind, which had blown from S. S. W. with violence the whole day, seemed to rise in its strength as the flames progressed. The angry element obtained completely the ascendancy. Against its devouring career, human efforts could avail but little. The loss of property on this occasion, (a greater part of which was insured,) estimated, as nearly as can be ascertained, at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In one of the houses consumed there were between twenty-five and thirty kegs of gunpowder which exploded; and the blazing fragments scattered in every direction! The shock was so severe as to burst open the doors and windows of stores situated some distance from the spot.

MASONIC MEETING.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. the Masonic fraternity of the city and county of Philadelphia, held a general meeting for the purpose of devising means to increase the funds of the Grand Lodge to enable them to rebuild their superb edifice, lately destroyed by fire, when resolutions were adopted for attaining the object, and a committee composed of members from 27 different lodges, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

A letter was read from Mr. Pagan Manager of the Olympic Theatre, offering to appropriate towards rebuilding the Masonic Hall, the proceeds of a benefit.—A letter was also received and read, from Messrs. Warren and Wood, Managers of the Philadelphia Theatre, offering the proceeds of a benefit for the same purpose, to each of which offers the meeting returned suitable acknowledgements. The amount insured on the late Masonic Hall, was 50,000 dollars, which sum, aided by such collections as may be obtained from the Masonic family and from other sources, it is expected will be sufficient to reconstruct the building in its former state of elegance.

DIPLOMATIC OPERATIONS.

It is already known, (says the National Register,) that Mr. John Graham succeeds Mr. Sumpter at the court of Rio; and that Mr. John Forsyth succeeds Mr. Erving at the court of Madrid. But who is to succeed Mr. Gallatin at the French court? It is a place for some body. Within two years past the whole frame of our Diplomatic corps will have been changed—that is to say, at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, the Hague, Sweden, Madrid and Rio. What is the reason of all this? Why do our citizens get so soon tired of these places? Is the pay insufficient? Does the novelty of Diplomatic life soon wear off? Or what is it? We confess that we do not like to see this.

We do not like to see our ablest citizens declining posts where they might be useful; for it is at foreign courts, in observing the progress & influence of foreign policy, the course of commerce, the improvements in education, in arts and sciences and in transplanting them to their own country, that our most eminent characters might be most highly useful. With men of sense, however, the glare of courts, the eternal round and uniformity of ceremonies, soon present themselves in their native nothingness, and teach the understanding how vain is every thing but virtue and knowledge.

In the diplomatic corps from foreign sovereigns and states we have no changes except of an intended visit of Mr. Bagot, the British minister, to his native country. Mr. Antrobus, at present the secretary of the British legation, it is understood, will remain as charge des affaires.

THE PLAGUE.

Accounts from the Barbary States as late as December, continue to represent the plague as making frightful ravages. A letter from Mr. Folson Charge des Affaires of the United States at Tunis, dated Nov. 2d has been received here, by which we learn, that upwards of 700 persons a day have died at Tunis; that the Christian residents are quarantined in their houses, and placed in the most trying and dangerous situations—and, by a later account, we learn with sincere regret, that Richard Oglander, esp. His Britanic Majesty's Consul General at that place,

a man of great worth and prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady.

The plague had not been so long in the city, but there is no fanaticism of the Musulmans will soon reach that then extend to Der when it will be a barren Desert. It is a dreadful contagion that has spread to Oran, from thence to Algiers, and so on to the mountains, into the coast, and westward to the sea spread to the westward Constantine, Kairouan, populous towns. It is surprising, that with all the science and experiments, which in their range every man, that no remedy has ever been found in this sweeping pestilence. Skill and proper remedies lieve that this disaster is averted—Unfortunate prejudices of Mahomedan the adoption of measures tend to check the progress. It is a contagious epidemic disease. A city is affected, and, and carefully guarded, any connection with expiring of itself; but no precaution and a that empire is fast silence will do no sword, and religious bigotry unite with promote its downfall the better. The friars are tired of this which Prohibition for the use of man, tines to cover a world with the shield superstition.—We believe, that 700 per cent at Tunis; at that rate would soon be swept there is no mode of exact number; but conceived, that 150,000, cribbed in a city one New-York, with narrow streets, and a confinement must suffer greatly; gent must be deplorable is fortunate who is country with that escapes is more for cannot but feel indecent, under present the permissions granted that inhospitable place.

SWINDLING EXPOSURE.

Last week a person, by appearance, who native of Long Island was PRANK, called Cooke and Murphy, Cherry street, ordered of clothes, which he sent to his boarding street, by Saturday for took them at the 9 o'clock, and fitted seemed much pleased desired the tailor to parlour, while he chamber for the night. He then left ingly for that purchased clothes in one hand other, but instead of ed out through the h not since been heard lic are cautioned ag about 25 years of age, high, slender make, ion, and covered his the strongest appeal The police who have particularly described, finding him.

N. P.

Baltimore OUTRAGE.

Yesterday afternoon, when the met fired to dinner, a d place on Smith's dock Gay-Street, on board a matox, of Va. (a vessel of the Customs, person attached to the polish act of some bo joining sail left, who morning, hung what d Paddy, on the top of the vessel then lying, and in the neighborhood the auctions. This flamed the minds of entered the vessel

at which had been for Bolton's East and Tay. The n from S. S. W. ole day, seemed as the flames ery dement had the ascendancy, g career, human, little. The loss, occasion, (the as can be ascer- undred and fifty one of the Han- ty keys of gun- oided; and the eattered in every ck was so severe doors and win- ded some distance

MEETING.

the 11th inst, the of the city and hia, held a gen- eral purpose of de- crease the funds to enable them ed edifice, lately when resolutions taining the ob- ed composed of different lodges, try the resolution

from Mr. Peppin lympic Theatre, iate towards re- e Hall, the pro- A letter was and, from Messrs. Managers of the re, offering the it for the same which offers the utable acknowl- amount insured on all, was 20,000, aided by such e obtained from and from other ted will be suffi- the building in legance.

OPERATIONS.

own, (says the Mr. John Mr. Sumpter at and that Mr. John r. Erving at the But who is to n at the French for some body, past the whole- matic corps will -that is to say, St. Petersburg, n, Madrid and ason of all this? get so soon fired the pay insuffi- velty of Diplo- off? Or what, that we do not

ce can abtest ci- ters where they it is at foreign the progress & olicy, the course- improvements in sciences and in to their own st eminent char- highly useful, however, the ernal round and monies, soon in their na- and teach the vain is ev- and know

orrs from for- states we hear- an intended vice- e British min- country. Mr. he secretars of n, it is unde- charge des af-

GUE.

Barbary States continue to re- making fright- from Mr. Fol- of the United d Nov. 2d has by which we 700 persons; that the are quar- and placed in dangerous situ- er account, we ret, that Rich- Britanic ma- at that place

a man of great worth, and in the prime of life, had fallen a victim to this dreadful malady.

The plague had not reached Tripoli but there is no doubt from the fanaticism of the Musselmén, that it will soon reach that place, it may then extend to Derne and Bomba, when it will be arrested by the Lib- yan Desert. It appears, that this dreadful contagion first broke out at Oran, from thence it extended to Algiers, and so on across the Atlas mountains, into the heart of Morocco, and westward to Tunis; it has also spread to the westward and reached Constantine, Kairwan and other populous towns. It is somewhat surprising, that with all the improve- ments and discoveries in the healing art, with all the scientific researches and experiments, which have taken in their range every disease incident to man, that no cure, no effectual remedy has ever been discovered for this sweeping pestilence. As the most stubborn diseases have yielded to skill and proper remedies, so we be- lieve that this disorder could be pre- vented.—Unfortunately, the religious prejudices of Mahometans prevent the adoption of measures which may tend to check the progress of this ma- lady. It is a contagious and not an epidemic disease. When a part of a city is affected, and it is surround- ed, and carefully guarded to prevent any connection with it, the disease expires of itself; but the Turks take no precaution and apply no remedy. That empire is fast decaying. Pes- tilence will do no more than the sword, and religious intolerance and bigotry unite with other causes to promote its downfall. The sooner the better. The friends of humani- ty are tired of this despotism, which prohibits the use of those specifics which Providence has pointed out for the use of man, and which con- tinues to cover a noble quarter of the world with the shield of darkness and superstition.—We do not, however believe, that 700 persons die in a day at Tunis; at that rate the inhabitants would soon be swept away; besides there is no mode of ascertaining the exact number; but it will be readily conceived, that 150,000 inhabitants, crissed in a city one third the size of New-York, with narrow and filthy streets, and a confined atmosphere, must suffer greatly. The foreign agent must be deplorably situated; he is fortunate who is honored by his country with that trust, but he who escapes is more fortunate; and, we cannot but feel indebted to govern- ment, under present appearances, for the permissions granted us of leaving that inhospitable part of the world.

(Nat. Adv.)

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Last week a person of gentle- manly appearance, who said he was a native of Long Island, that his name was PEARSE, called at the House of Cooke and Murphy, clothiers, of Cherry street, ordered a superb suit of clothes, which he desired to have sent to his boarding house in Water street, by Saturday evening; the tailor took them at the appointed hour 9 o'clock, and fitted them on, he seemed much pleased with them, and desired the tailor to sit down in the parlour, while he went to his bed chamber for the money to pay for them. He then left the parlour seem- ingly for that purpose, with the clothes in one hand and a light in the other, but instead of going up pass- ed out through the hall door, and has not since been heard of. The pub- lic are cautioned against him, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slender make, sallow complexion, and covered his swindling under the strongest appearance of piety. The police who have had him partic- ularly described, have hopes of finding him.

N. F. Merc. Adv.

Baltimore March 18.

OUTRAGE.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, when the merchants had re- tired to dinner, a disturbance took place on Smith's dock, at the foot of Gay-Street, on board the schr. Appomatox, of Va. (a vessel under seiz- ure of the Customs, and having no person attached to her) owing to the foolish act of some boys from an ad- joining sail loft, who had early in the morning, hung what is called a stuff- ed Paddy, on the top-sail yard-arm of the vessel then lying opposite the loft, and in the neighborhood of one of the auctions. This, it would seem, inflamed the minds of some Irishmen who entered the vessel and committed

acts of violence, by cutting away the rigging of the vessel and other dam- age. Several gentlemen in attempt- ing to put a stop to such proceedings received some blows, and among o- thers, we lament to say, one of the Judges of the City Court. We hear that eight or ten of the principal dis- turbance of the peace, were promptly arrested by the police, and are bound over to answer for their riotous pro- ceedings.—

(Tele-graph.)

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

The Editor of the Baltimore Fe- deral Republican, intending to com- plement the Speaker of the House of Assembly, made use of the word *cash*, as applicable to his manner of conducting the business of the House; but his compositor, in setting the types, altered the word to *lax*, for which error the paper has made ac- knowledgment. This reminds us of a mistake which occurred in the United States Gazette, when Congress sat in Philadelphia. Mr. GALLATIN had made a speech on some impor- tant occasion; and, finding his name printed in common letters at the be- ginning, the Editor marked, in the proof sheet, to have it altered to SMALL CAPITALS; erased the name, and, as is usual with printers, wrote "small cap" in the margin. The compositor, unused to his business, instead of correcting the proof ac- cordingly to the mark, altered it liter- ally, and the speech ran thus—"Mr SMALL CAP observed," &c.

S. H. Oracle.

ANECDOTE.

A farmer who lives in the neigh- borhood of Owl Creek Bank (Ohio,) on hearing the bank had stopped payment, he examined his money and found he had a one dollar note in his possession, issued by said bank; he immediately started off, post haste to the bank, and demanded payment of the note.—The teller informed him "he had come too late, the bank had been insolvent for a considerable time previous to his calling, and that he was very sorry they could not pay him specie for the note."—The farmer burst into a violent passion, swore the bank and all that had any concern in its first establishment were a set of rascals; and on his leaving the bank declared he would have satisfaction of them before long for their rascality.—On his way home he espied a very large owl; he up with his gun and shot it; he returned in haste to the bank, carrying the dead owl along with him, entered the bank a second time, and dashed the owl down on the counter with violence; Now, said he, I told you I would have satisfaction of you; there pointing to the owl, is your d—d President; you may shut your bank door now as soon as you please.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The bill for presenting a Sword, with the thanks of the legislature of this state to Gen. Andrew Jackson, for his gallant services in repelling the in- vasion of the British, was yesterday taken up in the Senate, and, after an animated discussion, was indefinitely postponed, by a small majority.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—His Excellency the Governor this day received a letter from Washington, stating that the President of the United States was to have left Wash- ington on his Southern tour this day and that his arrival in this city may be looked for on the 10th of April. We further learn that Mrs. MONROE will also honor our city with a visit, and may be very shortly expected accompanied by the Hon. W. JOHN- SON.

(City Gaz.)

President ALLEN, of Dartmouth University, has given notice to the students and friends of the Universi- ty, that the immediate officers have resolved to suspend the course of in- struction in that seminary. This measure has been adopted in conse- quence of the trustees of the college having taken possession of the chapel and other public rooms of the institu- tion.

(Boston Pap.)

The editors are indebted to the at- tention of a friend now attending the Hartford Court, for the following interesting report of the trial of James Boyd of this city who our read- ers will recollect was stated to have taken the life of his neighbour Martin, while drawing water from a pump before his (Boyd's) door.—

State of Maryland, vs. James Boyd.

This important trial commenced on Saturday last, before the Honora- ble Court of Harford County. From a detail of the evidence in the cause we are enabled to state the following facts:

It seems that a previous hostility had existed between the family of Boyd and that of Martin the deceas- ed, and that the former had frequen- ly bound over the latter to keep the peace. A very short time previous to the death of Martin, the prisoner had three times threatened to be re- venged of the family of the deceased, qualifying the threats however in two instances by saying that he would do so "as far as the law would justify him," and adding in a third instance that he would do so at the risk of his life.

On the evening of the first of Fe- bruary 1819, the prisoner went to a pump was immediately before his door, and was his private property. He saw James Martin, son of the deceased, a boy (10 or 12 years of age) with his bucket on the pump about to fill it with water.—The pris- oner immediately threw his bucket into the street, whereupon the boy ran to his father and complained that Boyd would not let him have water. The father immediately took the bucket, saying that "he would go for water for Boyd never refused him," and went toward the pump. In the mean time the wife of Boyd handed the prisoner a bucket, which he paced upon the pump, and was pumping into it when the deceased came up. The bucket was soon filled and the prisoner continued pumping—the water running over the top of the bucket into a trough kept for the purpose of watering horses. So far the evidence on the part of the prisoner was consistent, excepting that when Mar- tin hastened toward the pump accord- ing to the prisoner's testimony he swore "he would have water at the risk of his life." The witnesses adduced on the part of the state, assert that the deceased behaved in an orderly manner; that he went round the pump opposite to where Boyd was pumping, and telling the prisoner "that his bucket was full, and that he now wanted to fill his," took it off; set it down, and then put on his own.

That one of his sons, then exclaimed "come away father he has got a knife"—that the prisoner ran around to the deceased, gave a push at him, and instantly ran into the house—that the deceased raised the pump handle twice, and then fell breathless to the ground. On examination, a wound was found in his side, between the two lowest ribs, reaching to the spine three inches deep, and wide enough to admit two fingers. One of the ribs was cut almost in two.

The evidence on the part of the prisoner contradicted a material part of this statement. It declared that Martin was in a furious passion, saying that "he would have water at the risk of his life," that he threw the bucket of Boyd violently into the street, and then struck him two very severe blows on the back with his own, which was a heavy horse Buck- et with an iron handle. The witness who stated this then ran into the house—immediately after the affair Boyd was seen with a hatchet in his hand which he afterwards said he took for the purpose of protecting him- self from the rabble, who were around his house with arms in their hands threatening his life. When Martin had died one of the witnesses came to inform him of the event; he replied, "that he did not care if Martin was in Hell."

He then went up into the loft of his house, locked himself in, and stood until he was cut out and dragged through the ceiling, after which he was entrusted to the captain of the watch who carried him to prison—on the way he behaved peaceably and orderly.

The court met about 10 o'clock A. M. and the examination of witnesses closed about half past 5 P. M. Mr. Raymond then opened the case on behalf of the state, and was followed on behalf of the prisoner by Messrs. Tyson, Mauley, Finley, and Kell, and on the part of the state by the District Attorney Mr. Murray.—The argument closed about half past 12 o'clock on Sunday Morning. The jury were agreed about 9 o'clock the same evening—and on Monday morn- ing delivered to the Court a verdict of GUILTY of MAN SLAUGHTER.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to 10 years confinement in the Peniten- tiary, 6 months of which to be in a solitary cell.

The Intelligencer.

MILTON, APRIL 2d, 1819.

MR. PARKINS,

If you think the above lines worthy a place in your paper, you can give them insertion.

TO MARY.

I beheld and was doom'd to admire,
I knew, and was destined to love—
'Twas a passion too pure to expire,
'Twas chaste as an angel's above.

But since hope will no longer deceive,
Why should I forever repine?
Why eternally thus should I grieve,
For that I'm obliged to resign?

Fare thee well then, dear cold-hearted maid,
May happiness ever be thine.—
True affection time never will fade,
But silence henceforth shall be mine.

May thy home be Contentment's abode,
Thy husband the best upon earth—
And may life's unavoidable load,
Be eased by his kindness and worth.

And whenever you think of that friend,
Who loved you so long and so true;
From your heart animosity send,
Unworthy of him and of you.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(Communicated.)

A New Plan for Swindling.—A few days past a Negro, (apparently a man,) called at the store of Messrs. Williamson & Lea, of this county, and applied for some goods, as he stated, for his master. Goods were accordingly laid out; but the de- mands of the negro being rather ex- travagant, caused a more minute in- spection of him; and on examina- tion was found to be a woman in man's clothing, and belonged to a different person from the acknowl- edged one. She received considera- ble chastisement before she would own her real master. At length she confessed to whom she belonged and produced her own clothing, which was left a small distance from the store. Would it not be well for mer- chants and others to take warning and profit by this, and be more cau- tious in future in suffering servants to trade without special orders from their owners.

Caswell, March 30, 1819.

It being understood that the Pres- ident of the United States will short- ly take a tour to the southward, a committee of the citizens of Savannah have obtained a house for him during his stay in that city, which adds the Republican, for elegance, &c. is not surpassed by any other between Sa- vannah and Washington.

The celebrated British poet Dr. John Wolcott, commonly known by the name of Peter Pinder, died late- ly at an advanced age, in great in- digence, in the neighborhood of Lon- don. For many years past he had subsisted on the scanty bounty of a few friends.

The Illinois Emigrant, a paper published at Shawaneetown in the State of Illinois, announces that the deaf and dumb brother and the oldest son of the Mr. Hunt, (designated in England by the name and title of Orator Hunt,) arrived at the town on the 10th Feb. The Emigrant re- marks—"They have brought out with them many useful implements of husbandry, and apparently a good stock of perseverance."

The steam boat Petersburg, was launched on the 11th inst. from Messrs. Lawrence and Sneed's ship yard, New-York. This boat is intended to ply between Petersburg and Norfolk.

The STRICTURES.—The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Lacock will, in a day or two, offer to the public, through the medium of that paper, a reply to the "Strictures," which lately appeared on the Report made by him, from the committee of the Senate, on the subject of the Se- minole war.

LOST

A BOND, given to me by Anthony Stevens, to John Stevens, George Williamson, and Heardon Samuel, for Sixty Four Dollars, on the 25th of December, 1818, and due the 25th of December, 1819, witnessed by James Miles. All persons are notified to receive no assignment thereon, and the party obli- gors, are forewarned from paying the same to any other person or persons but myself or order. JAMES C. SMITH.
April 1st, 1819—J.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Land on which he now lives, adjoining d. Town of Milton, containing about

Two Hundred Acres,

on which is a good Dwelling House, with other convenient Out Houses, Garden, &c. pleasantly situated; very convenient to an excellent Spring; also a good Apple Orchard of the best kind of fruit, and a Tan Yard recently put in good repair. Also another Tract, containing One Hundred and One Acres, lying on the road leading from Milton to the Red House, about a mile and a half from Town; well timbered. The whole or any part thereof will be disposed of, as may best suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM MOORE.

April 2d, 1819—tf.

ROANOKE & PAMPTICO CANAL.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General As- sembly of North Carolina, passed in the year 1818, Commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions, for the purpose of connecting the Roanoke and Pamptico Rivers by a navigable Canal.

Now in pursuance of the said Act, the Com- missioners hereby give notice, that Books to receive subscriptions, will be opened at the following places and periods, and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Washington, on Thursday the 25th of March 1819, under the direction of the Com- missioners.

At Williamston, on Monday the 29th of March 1819, under the direction of Samuel Hyman, Edward Yellowly, Genard Yarrall, Joshua Robinson, Jr. and Jesse Jones.

In Hyde County, on Monday the 29th of March 1819, under the direction of Thomas Singleton, Thomas Spencer, Benjamin Selby John Selby, Jr. and William Hill.

At Newbern on Monday the 29th day of March 1819, under the direction of John Stanly, John P. Daves, William Gaston, Rich- ard D. Spaight and Asa Jones.

In Pitt County, on Monday, the 29th of March 1819, under the direction of Oliver Prince, Robert Williams, Ivey Foreman, Ben- net Bunn and Alexander Evans.

In Edgecombe County on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Edmund McNair, James Battle, Spencer D. Cotton, Joseph Bell, David Barnes and Peter E- vans.

In Halifax, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of William Smith, Col. John Alston, Hurchins, G. Burton, Robert Jones, Cadwallader Jones, William Amy, Joseph Branch and David Clark.

In Bertie County, on Monday, the 29th of March under the direction of William Gray, E. A. Rhodes, John S. Bryan, George L. Hy- an, George Outlaw, Benjamin B. Hunter, and Joseph Bryan.

In Warren County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Philemon Haw- kins, Kemp Plummer, Robert Hill Jones and others.

In Granville County on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of William Haw- kins, Daniel Jones and others.

In Franklin County, on Monday, the 29th of March under the direction of John D. Haw- kins, John J. Inge and others.

In Nash County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Peter Arrington, Samuel Westray, James Hilliard, Henry A. Donaldson and George Boddy.

At Raleigh, on Monday, the 29th day of March, under the direction of John Branch, William Bayton, Gen. Calvin Jones, Sharrad Haywood, and Charles L. Hinton.

In Caswell County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Bartlett Yancy Bedford Brown Romulus Sanders and o- thers.

In North Hampton County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Henry Bone, Henry Abington and others.

In Person County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Richard At- kinson, Samuel Dickens, Thomas Webb and others.

In Rockingham County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of William Bethel, Nathaniel Seales, junior and o- thers.

In Orange County, on Monday the 29th of March under the direction of Duncan Cam- eran, Archibald D. Murphy, George E. Badger, James Mebane, and Thomas Ruf- in.

The books will be kept open, until the 1st day of the ensuing June; at which time they will be closed and forwarded to the Com- missioners in the town of Washington.

By the Commissioners.

THOMAS TROTTER.

JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS,

WILLIAM A. BLOUNT,

THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE,

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the 2d day of April next, at the late residence of William Smith, deceased, in Warren county, on a credit of nine months,

Fifteen likely Negroes,

and the balance of the perishable estate of said deceased. The larger part of said Ne- groes are young fellows and girls, and very likely.

M. SMITH Executor

Granville County, March 8, 1819—Jr.

M. P. HUNTINGTON, & Co.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of GOLD WATCHES & JEWELRY viz.

Gentlemen's Gold & Silver Patent

Levers;

Ladies' Gold Levers;

Chains, Seals & Keys of fine Gold—

Also a very good assortment of

Ladies' rich Jewelry;

And a large supply of

SILVER WARE.

All of which will be sold on good terms.

Milton, March 19, 1819—Jr.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, & Co. of Hillsborough, have just received, and offer for sale, a complete assortment of the above articles.

MISCELLANY.

HORRIBLE PHENOMENA.

Galvanism.—On the 4th of Nov. last, various galvanic experiments were made on the body of the murderer Clydsdale, by Dr. Ure, with a voltaic battery of 270 pairs of 4 inch plates. The results were truly appalling. On moving the rod from the hip to the heel, the knee being previously bent, the leg was thrown out with such violence as nearly to overturn one of the assistants, who in vain attempted to prevent its extensions?—In the 2d experiment, the rod was applied to the phrenic nerve in the neck, when *laborious breathing* instantly commenced: *the chest heaved and fell*; the belly was protruded and collapsed, with the relaxing and retreating diaphragm; and it is thought, that but from the complete evacuation of the blood, pulsation might have occurred!!—In the 3d experiment, the supra-orbital nerve was touched, when every muscle in the murderer's face "was thrown into fearful action." The scene was hideous, several of the spectators left the room, and one gentleman actually fainted from terror, or sickness!!—In the 4th experiment, the transmitting of the electrical power from the spinal marrow to the ulnar nerve, at the elbow, the fingers were instantly put in motion, and the agitation of the arm was so great that the corpse seemed to point to the different spectators some of whom thought it had come to life!—Dr. Ure appears to be of opinion, that had not incisions been made in the blood vessels of the neck, and the spinal marrow been lacerated, *the criminal might have been restored to life!!!*

We know not what to think of this article. It was handed us, we suppose, for publication—but we almost tremble to publish it. There seems to be something of *reality*—something of mystery about it, which we almost shrink from:—we submit, however, out of respect to the source through which we received it.

She had covered her face with her hands: "Oh no, no! It cannot be, said I." I had involuntarily dropped upon my knees: "It is too true," she continued, after a long pause—in a tone of suffocating emotion, "it is true—I am *Gulley*! she would have said, but the words died away upon her lip—and for my soul, though I know what she would have said, I could not have added that *one word*. Her lips moved—an unnatural light was in her eyes—there was a fierceness there. They were dark—very dark, and terrible. Her voice—once so joyous was plaintive, melancholy, thrilling.—I can feel it thrill through me at this moment. She was almost delicious—was deserted, humbled to the dust, haunted to madness with the memory of her other hours—her companions—her parents—her misery, Oh God! but she could not speak that one word. And I had known her in her childhood—in the very budding of her heart—in her innocence—in the very sunshine of her spirit when she was purity itself. But she has fallen, merciful heaven! that creature—all keenness, elevation, and fiery intelligence; she—even she—has rioted in the embrace of pollution—vulgar, damnable pollution! And yet she could! not articulate that one word! she could be guilty, but could not own it. She was woman—woman in all her seductive frailty; smiling on, in secrecy and silence—perishing, consuming in the fires of self-reproach—and yet too weak to whisper her imperfections to heaven.

Could she—that, all that woman would be—all fervour, and purity, and grace—could she so humble herself? Yes, yes—she could. And I do not wonder?—I who had watched about her in her days of innocence, almost as a guardian spirit—I, who would have pointed out to her feet, could it have restored her to her domination—I who had seen her, year after year, spotless as the unsullied lily of the water—breathing enchantment about her—overflowing with affection and tenderness—full of transporting visions—alive to all the aspirations for virtuous felicity.—I, who had known her thus—and met her thus, where—O, heaven, forgive me! if I trembled in my duty—where, —no, no, I dare not speak it. But enough: I dared to tell her—in my desperation—and I held my breath while I did tell it; the enchantment of

her dark eye was upon me—I dared to tell her she had stained the bright shrine that heaven had consecrated upon earth. She understood me. That girl! lost as she was—abandoned as she was—had that fierce rebellious spirit that kindles—blazes—lightens at rebuke. Guilt was upon her, and she was terribly majestic. She was arrayed—suddenly arrayed—in what the virtuous can never believe to exist—the *majesty of guilt*! I shook in her presence. Yes—yes! a young and abandoned girl, who would have fled to death for a refuge against suspicion, but a few weeks before—one whose loveliness was blotted, forever, with the unhallowed touch of pollution; inward corruption—corruption of the heart and soul—she made me—a minister of the living God—to tremble in her presence! There was an awful collectedness on her brow:—The dark flashing of her eye was horrible, but exceedingly bright—and lovely.

She was mad!—mad with the consciousness of her own humiliation.—And it was not for me—once her companion, once the dearest friend she had on earth—though I was kneeling at her feet, and would have perished to redeem her—it was not for me—of all that had flown to reclaim her—to tell her of that humiliation. God of heaven!—forgive me:—bless her! reclaim her! But no, no; it is too late, too late. The poor creature—but let me unburthen my heart. I would have touched her tenderly, would have forgiven her apostasy, and as she was—O yes, yes—maddening as is the reflection—could her mind have been cleansed, I—even I—would have taken her to my bosom. But no, no; she was still woman—woman in her chiefest attributes:—a sun that has gathered the mists about it—still burning on unquenchable—unquenched—forever!

I touched her not as I should have touched her—my head fell too heavily:—I broke her heart. That night she was no more.

Tell me, ye that know her—ye that have known her father! her mother—ye that have eaten of their bread, and drank of their cup; ye that have felt the warmth of hospitality like the breath of heaven, as ye approached their retirement; O tell me where is her destroyer? To the ends of the earth will I follow him; I will bring him to her grave. He shall weep; weep up in the turf; it is yet fresh; and then; I have nothing more to pray for here; and then; we will die together.

She was an angel; even in her fall she was an angel. She fell not as others fell; But the clouds come thick about her; her sun was hidden; the destroyer breathed upon her bosom, and she fell; drooped like the floweret that is scorched; with red by the lightning of heaven. O tell me; tell me; ye that know: where is her destroyer?

Baltimore Federal Republican.

GUESS WORK.

When I see a young man often at a tavern regaling himself on the *ale-bench*, I guess by the time he is forty-five, he will be seen under the same seat, the scoff of boys, and the companion of none but the worshippers of Bacchus.

Look out Girls.—When I see a young man with a violin under his coat, I guess he is a fiddling fellow, and has robbed those of a darker hue of their trade—*Don't marry a fiddler young lady!*

When I see a young man with a pack of cards, in his pocket, and will not work for his living, I guess before he has finished his game of life he will be a pauper.—*Young lady be cautious of Gamblers.*

When I see a girl stand one fourth of her time at the glass, twisting her hair into rings, which they term "beau catches" I guess the beau she catches will find himself caught in an evil net. When I see a girl often travelling the streets, I guess she does not love the word *work*.

When I see a young girl trifling tricks, or running to a fortune teller, I guess she wants to get married; but I guess ten to one if she is not obliged to spend the dreary life of an *old maid*.—When I hear girls telling compliments to each other from other persons, I guess one half they tell are falsehoods; I further guess they had better mend the holes in the heels of their stockings, &c. "A word to the wise is enough, says the sage Franklin, in his way to get wealth." I am yet contented to live an

OLD BACHELOR.

PROPOSALS.

FOR

DELISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION; IN PUBLICATION; A NEW WORK, ENTITLED THE TREASURE OF HEALTH.

On a complete collection of the most valuable secrets in Medicine, for the cure of all diseases, wounds, and other accidents, to which the human body is subject; with the method of preparing, and instructions for using, the necessary remedies. Also, the best preservatives against the Plague, Small Pox, and all other kinds of contagious diseases.

Discovered after much research, and experience, by the most skilled Physicians in Europe, and employed with the greatest success, and unknown till the present time in the United States—carefully collected, by a *Benevolent Society*, and faithfully translated from the French and other foreign languages, and published for the benefit of humanity,

BY LEWIS MERLIN.

CONDITIONS.

To render this work more portable, and comply with the wishes of many persons, it will form a large volume in 12mo, to be printed on good paper and with good type, and delivered neatly bound and lettered to subscribers at 150 cents, (not a quarter of a cent per receipt)—to non-subscribers the price will be enhanced to two dollars, and the profit arising from it will be for the benefit of the poor.

As soon as the subscription will be sufficient to defray the expense of printing, the work will be put to press, and distributed as soon as circumstances will permit.—To avoid counterfeiting this work, the copy right has been secured according to law; and moreover, each copy shall be signed by the person who has the sole direction of superintending the publication of it.

* Subscriptions to the above work, received at the office of the Milton Intelligencer.

October, 9th

MAHY'S

APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

RECOMMENDED by all the most eminent of the faculty of the United States.—Prepared only from the original receipt, by the proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Successor to Bouehony Lordenet, the last approved preparer of this valuable plaster.

Sold wholesale and retail, in Philadelphia only, at the proprietors drug and family medicine warehouse, north east corner of Second and Race streets and retailed by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Qualities of Mahy's Plaster.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States—and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and the recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers, and sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveterate Ulcers, or a process of the affected part to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time.

The Malcontents of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophula, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Biles, are removed, and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and Wounds, tending to separate, it draws cankered sores, or issues, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic pains if the plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application, the parts affected become invigorated and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

These useful men, mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, it keeps any length of time equally good, is particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds after they are suppurated which is much aids. It is necessary it is aoul

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of October last, a Negro man named

ADAM,

About 20 years of age, rather yellow complexioned, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a large scar on his under lip which makes it appear very thick, stammers in his speech, by profession a carpenter. Any person who will apprehend said negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, living in the town of Williamsborough, N. C. or secure him so that he can get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN REEKS.

January 15, 1819.—16.

LOT IN EAST MILTON FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 24th of April next, a corner lot in East Milton, near Mr. Oliver's Warehouse, 20 feet in front, running back 62 feet 8 inches.—Terms of sale, Bond payable in 6 and 12 months will be required, with good security.

HARDIN WINTRE.

Milton, March 26, 1819.—18.

Lots For Sale IN PLYMOUTH.

THE subscriber has been authorized to make sale of five valuable Lots in the Town of Plymouth. One of these is improved by a Dwelling House, and every requisite out house.—Two of the others, are Water Lots; and one of them, as a site for business, is not surpassed by any in the place.

The growing importance of this Town, is known to almost every man near the River. Little, therefore, need be said, he way of urging any one to purchase, who may be inclined to establish himself as a merchant on this River.

THOMAS CON

Plymouth, N. C. Oct. 16, 1818.—17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he intends going to the Alabama territory in the course of two months on business. And shall remain there a few months.—All persons that wish business done in that country, on commission will apply to me. I will purchase lands in that country. All those that are willing to confide in the subscriber may rest assured that the business will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT B. WILSON

At John I. Oliver's.

Milton, December 25, 1818.

N. B. Persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment.

The celebrated

IMPORTED HORSE, EAGLE,

Is in high health and vigour, and will stand the ensuing season at the Red House, Caswell County, N. C. to be let to mares at fifty dollars, the season, which may be discharged by forty, if paid in the season. Twenty-five dollars the leap, to be paid at the time of service; and seventy-five dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal. Parting with the mare forfeits the insurance. One dollar to be paid the groom. In every case, mares will be fed and servants boarded on reasonable terms. Eagle is a fine bay, upwards of sixteen hands high; handsomely marked, and one of the finest looking horses on the continent. And as to a race horse, England never produced his equal in his day, which may be seen by reference to the English stud book, in my possession, together with his blood and numerous performances.

LEWIS SHERLEY

Caswell, N. C. February 12, 1819.—18.

N. B. As I have purchased Eagle, it is more than probable he will remain in this part of the country for some time. Any gentleman that has, or will put, and his mare should not prove in foal, shall be entitled to a season for half price.

L. S.

HAYWOOD'S MANUAL.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Book (being the 4th) is just published by J. GALES, improved and corrected to the present time, by a gentleman of the profession.

The form of this Work, in which all the Laws are arranged under distinct heads in Alphabetical order, has, by experience been found to be the most convenient, both to the Profession and to others.

This Edition is greatly improved by marginal notes, and correction of errors and omissions detected in the former Work.

Where may be had

POTTER'S JUSTICE

A new and much approved Work for Justices, Sheriff's and other officers.

Raleigh January 22d 1819.—31.

A SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has this day opened a school at Duncan Rose's school house, in which he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geometry, and Trigonometry as applied to the art of surveying, Algebra, Geography and beginning in the Latin Language. He flatters himself, that from his long experience in the art of managing a school, (having been constantly engaged in it for the last eleven years) and from his determination to pay the strictest attention to the improvement of his scholars he shall be enabled to give satisfaction.

He invites the attention of the public to his school; tuition and board in respectable families may be had on moderate terms.

BENJAMIN W. MURNER.

Person County, February 15th 1819.—31.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of O'NEAL & HUBBARD was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st inst. All persons having demands against the said firm are requested to present them for payment without delay to John Hubbard.

JOHN O'NEAL.

JOHN HUBBARD

Having employed Mr. O'Neal to carry on my business the work will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style.

JOHN HUBBARD

NEW TAVERN.

THE subscriber having removed to that new and convenient House, opposite the Banks, tenders his grateful acknowledgments for the liberality of their favours, and very respectfully solicits a continuance of the same; assuring them at the same time no exertion on his part shall be wanting to warrant entire satisfaction.

RICHARD OGILBY

Mil. ton, January 29, 1819.

NOTICE.

A LIST of three hogsheds of Tobacco, remaining in Milton Old Warehouse, will be sold to the highest bidder, for Cash, the first Saturday in April.—One of which No. 59, was inspected in the name of Bennett Bush, marked B. B. on the head, one No. 157, in the name of Thomas Patterson; the other has no mark, and we believe never was a Note issued. All persons holding Notes are requested to bring them forward before the day of Sale, for we will not be responsible any longer.

Milton March 12, 1819.—16.

GARRET BARRY,

A NATIVE of Ireland, respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, as a

Carpenter & Master Builder.

Having been regularly bred to his business, he flatters himself to give satisfaction to all who may please to employ him. Any person who may want to have business done in his line, will do well to apply for a plan and estimate. For any further information application will be made to this office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

The first of the kind ever established in

CHAIR MAKING.

Fancy, Ornamental & Sign PAINTING

Of all descriptions.

ISAAC HUTCHINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of 34 North Carolina and Virginia, that he has an elegant assortment of

CHAIRS

on hand. Those who wish to purchase will do well to call and examine the quality of his work, which will be found equal to any in the state.

Chairs made to match sets; also settees to match sets.

Milton, Nov. 13.

N. B. Turnings of every description, old Chairs of all kinds repaired and painted.

WILLIAM B. GRAVES,

Has just received

A large supply of Flour, Salt, Brandy and Whiskey of a superior quality, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

Milton, February 5th, 1819.—15.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

MY possessions at Caswell Court House, consisting of a spacious and convenient Tavern House, with other necessary out houses, stables, garden, &c. being on the corner of the most convenient lot in the place for public business, and long since established as such. It therefore requires no further description, more especially as it is presumed no person will contract for the same without first viewing the premises. One Hundred Acres of Land or more adjoining said lot, upwards of one half of which is woodland, well timbered and contains not less than four or five good springs as it is a country afford, may be had to suit the purchaser if required. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber; or in his absence, to Azariah Graves, near the premises.

ELDAH GRAVES.

January 8, 1819.

LAND FOR SALE.

A Valuable Plantation, containing 14 Hundred and Ninety Acres, 9 mile North-west of Milton, on the road to Petersburg. It has on it a plain dwelling house &c. and it is finely watered.—It is commonly called the "Bennett Farm."

Another Plantation 6 miles South of Caswell court-house,

Containing 260 Acres,

usually called the "Morion Place."

Also a tract of 286 Acres, 3 or 4 miles north of J. Brown's store, called "Cane's."

Also, 400 Acres Wood Land

near Thomas Slade's; 2 or 3 miles south east of Brown's Store.

The above Lands lie in the County of Caswell, and may be had at the market prices by applying to

JAMES W. BROWN.

October 30, 1818.—14.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying in the county of Person on Hycote river, about eighteen or twenty miles from the town of Milton, and two from Chapman's store, known lately as the residence of Mr. Rainey, and afterwards of Mr. Samuel P. Ashe. It is necessary to be very particular in the description of property, which any person wishing to purchase will, of course visit. It will be sufficient to say by way of description and recommendation that the premises comprehend between 4 & 500 acres of land on both sides of the creek, (of which nearly the whole is good arable land, adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, the grains, and all other produce common to that part of the country, and more than one half is cleared and under fence,) a comfortable dwelling-house in an eligible situation, with the out houses and an excellent Barn and Stable all newly built. The subscriber, who resides in Fayetteville, would sell this land at a bargain for payments tolerably prompt, (which his circumstances require) and would be glad to receive communications on the subject from any gentleman who might turn his attention that way.

DAVID HAY.

Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 8, 1819.—4w.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONMODIOUS House in East Milton, intended for a Public House, for which it is well calculated. It would be a very good situation for a Boarding House. It has two fine places, piazza, &c. For any information respecting the above property, application will be made to William L. Parker, or in his absence to Richard Ogilby, esq.

PARKER, WOODS & CHAMBERS.

WANT of money obliges me to offer for sale the building which I now occupy as a Grocery, situated near the Old Warehouse. As a stand for the Grocery business, it is equal to any in this place.

WM. L. PARKER.

Milton, March 19, 1819.

VOL. I.

PUBLISHED

JAINTYRE

(DAY)

AT FIVE DOLLARS PER

ADVERTISEMENTS, NOT

FIVE CENTS FOR EACH

AND A HALF, EACH

POST-PAID.

FRESH

The subscriber has received

Charming

CLASSES in the

of Sugar in bags

London bottled Port

Madeira, Sherry, &c.

quartermasters

New England Rum, &c.

Rye Whiskey

Gin

Prime Beef

Prime Pork

Meat Boiled in half

Superior Flour in

Pastry bread in loaf

Shad in

Mackerel in barrels

Smoked herring, in

Land in kegs

Spruce and maul

Red Oxen in barrels

White lead in oil, in

First Oil in barrels

Smoked herring, in

Pastry bread in loaf

Shad in

Mackerel in barrels

Smoked herring, in

Land in kegs